PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. sonat. June 14.—Ald WARRAN, President pre PRESTRESS NEFERRED.

Calvert and others of the Surrouth Ward, to be as a Fire Engine Company in place of Engine it. lavely disbanded my citrens asking for an ordinance to prevent up of cattle in the streets of the City.

attroller Prano, stating the City Railroad re-

on file.

Neal, asking for permission to exhibit resisting Broadway by means of an elevated the City Hall. Referred to Committee on

STREET CLEANING, of the other members of the Street street bad failed to meet him and act upon of the contracts for cleaning the streets, resolution for such confirmation, as it was that the streets should be immediately the same discussion the resolution to confirm

the some discussion the resolution to confirm adopted.

The process of the communication from B. McCaffirm that he was the lowest bisher for certain that Mr. Ginaice refused to award the some, there he reading of this, offered a resolution Mr. Glaster in consequence of the delay in the contracts and the fifthy condition of the currents and the fifthy condition of the street. That his Home the Mayor nominate all the person to fill said vacancy: that the state-time for the street of the state of

AM Howard—That the Committee on Ordinances tan ordinance, at our first meeting in July, to presentle-driving in the streets during business hours.

authorize the payment, from "County Contingenof the expenses and salaries of the officers of the
officers of the officers of the officers of the
officers and cartmen employed in paying streets, by
large and cartmen employed in paying streets, by
large the former 82 per day, and the latter 8250 per
to expel A. P. Sutton, Foreman of Engine Co. 30,
lassbedients of orders: also that Frank Swords,
declines, William Swords, Geo. Beebe, Robert
bay, William Hall, Stephen Williamson, Pat. Hughes,
Dalton, Abraham Brown and John Hutchison, of same
pany, be suspended for 66 days.
E Board afformed to July.

E Board afformed to July.

CONTRACTS STATEMENT CONCERNING

CLEASING CONTRACTS—STATEMENT CONCERNING
E MANNER IN WRICE THEX WERE GIVEN OUT.
Come d and offered to take the contracts for cleanist. 7d, 3d, and 4th Districts, as follows:
My proposal. Given ent for
My propo #34,673

tice to inyself and the public, I deem it my duty to this brief statement, to show why the atreets are not and who is the cause of the same. According to acalled for in the printed specifications, furnished flice of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, I called proposals for cleaning the above-named Dis-above. This I did in good faith, after a careful to the commissioner of Street and Lamps. I on of the work to be done, with sufficient means security for the faithful performance of said n Monday, April 24, about 124 o'clock all bids

with security.

In Friday, the 25th, Mr. Glazier told me that he means also my systlest, because I was not there on Thursday when he called my systlest, because I was not there on Thursday when he called my systlest, because I was not there on Thursday when he called my so for the First Datriet. He then told the Clerk to notify the left bedsers on the Third District to appear there on the nost of the Ble remainstered that I was she the collect of the Commission as to day, ready with mulmbrided security to sign the centre of Saturday, according to appointment, I again went to the office of Saturday, according to appointment, I again went to the office the Commissioner. The Clerk told Mr. Glazier and "Very we "last sell right." The Clerk then made the same expression, will set Mr. Glazier lad thought better of the matter. This shoullif A. M. At 12 o'clock Mr. Glazier soked me If wanted four better of the matter, at the central told the Mr. He was the contract of the matter. The shoullife A. M. At 12 o'clock Mr. Glazier soked me If wanted four her to appear on Monday at 10 o'clock, with my is a legan the contract. Mr. Glazier then gave out the Electric Matter and the state of the same appear on Monday at 10 o'clock, with my is a legan the contract. Mr. Glazier then gave out the Electric Matter whether. The Commissioner then gave the sould said that he had ruled me out altogether, and that toning that the had reled me out altogether, and that toning the matter whatever. The Commissioner then gave the own strict to be my contract whatever. The Commissioner then gave the own strict to be my contract whatever. The Commissioner then gave the lower when the same appear on that he had given the Sixth to select the monday and the had no region concernation. On Monday, May should be seen the Sixth to be the same person that he had given the Sixth to select the matter when he was the same appear on the had not also the matter when he was the same appear on the had not also the matter when he are the same appear on the same make with me, I made the above bits in good faith, and intended uperform all that the contract required, and was attack that the contract required, and was attack that one old make a fair profit, even out of my bids, and kneeth in the cool of the state of the contracts; but upon the last interview with the contract of the contract of the superior of the contract. I then spiral to Judge Cierke of the Supreme Court for an ignation to exist the Commissioner from giving the work to after contractors at shigher price than noy bids—which was granted.

Sworn to before me, Orison BLUNT, Alderman of Third Ward, this was referred to the Commistee on Cleaning Streets for investigation.

fr investigation.

Ald. BLUST then offered the following, which was laid

Streets and Lamps, of which treates are filled with garbage sher; and Whereas, Many of the gatters of the streets are filled with garbage had other decayed matter, which will cause much sickness if they are had other decayed matter, which will cause much sickness if they are had other decayed to remain in that condition while many contagions diseases are round us, and while the cholera aircady has made its appearance;

ore leed. That George B. Glazier le and is hereby requested to r Analesed. That George B. Graner of Streets and Lamps, and that his finds the saccommissioner of Streets and Lamps, and that his finor the Mayor nominate some suitable person to fill said vacancy, as that the statement of B. McCafferty, accompanying this resolutes, be referred to the Law Committee, and that they do hereby in testigate the matter and report to this Board whether or not charges on be brought against the said Commissioner of Streets and Lamps afficient to remove him from said department.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A stated meeting of the Board of Education was held list evening at their hall at the corner of Grand and Einstein. A. V. Williams, M. D. President, and 42 Commissioners

Of the Finance Committee, recommending appropriation of \$80,266 79 for support of the Ward schools. Adopted.

Also in favor of appropriating \$3,000 for the incidental expenses of the Board. Adopted.

Of the Executive Committee on the Free Academy, recommending appropriation of \$10,000 for support of said institution. Adopted.

Of the Committee on Repairs in force of support of said institution.

Institution. Adopted.

Of the Committee on Repairs, in favor of appropriation of \$5,000 for alterations and furnishing at the Hall of the Beard of Education. Adopted.

Of the Committee on Sites and School-Houses, relative to heating and ventilating apparatus at Ward School No.

4. Amended and adopted.

Of the Committee on Supplies, in favor of an appropriation of \$10,000 for support of the Depository to the first of August. Adopted.

August. Adopted.

Of a Select Committee, in favor of authorizing the School Officers of the Sixth Ward to lease premises for a Primary School a said Ward. Adopted.

Of the Finance Committee, submitting an estimate of the amount of money required for payment on the first of Late. Adopted.

July. Adopted.

Of the Finance Committee, in favor of an appropriation for the erection of a new school-house on Twenty-eighthst., near the Seventh-av., Twentieth Ward. Adopted.

Of the Committee on Repairs recommending advertisement for rebuilding a Primary School-House in the Eleventh Ward. Adopted.

APPOINTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Townsend presented the report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications in favor of appointing Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., Trustee in the Fifteenth Ward.

RESOLUTIONS.

BESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. West—That the Finance Committee be directed to report the state of the finances of the Board, and to report the same will warrant the erection of additional school buildings, or extraordinary repairs and alterations, during the present year. Adopted.

By Dr. Bradler—That the School Officers of the Fifteenth Ward be and they are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to establish a school for girls upon the property in Twelfth-st., between Broadway and University-place, purchased of Mr. Tucker. Adopted.

APLICATION.

From the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, for new school building in place of No. 13, in Houston-st., near Essex. To Committee on Sites and School-Houses, Adjourned.

THE LONGSHOREMEN.

There was a very large meeting of the Longshoremen's Society last evening at Tammany Hall to complete ar-

members were present. John H. Williams, President of the Society, presided. Platoen and staff officers were chosen. The Society will march 10 platoens of 25 memers, under the charge of a platoen officer, assisted by three or four aids. Two Marshals have been chosen, who in connection with the President and other regular officers of the Society will direct its movements. This Society being composed of men of all nations is independent in its action. It will celebrate the day with the military, and after the review will take an independent route in the vicinity of the North and East Rivers. Two hands have been engaged for the occasion. Three splendid banners and two American flags will be borne by them on the parade, which, with the regalia worn by the members, will constitute a large, imposing procession.

WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1854.—Present, EDWIN J. Brown, Esq., President, in the chair, and 48 members.

By Mr. READ—Of John N. Genin, to clean the streets of the Sixteenth Ward, at \$400 per week. Laid upon the table.

The resolutions in favor of meeting each successive evening (Saturday and Sunday excepted) after first Monday in June, July and August, till the business shall have been completed, and also to meet at 4 o'clock instead of 6, were, on motion of Mr. Jackson, taken up and amended by having said resolutions apply to July and August: and, as a mended adouted.

were, on motion of Mr. Jackson, taken up and amended by having said resolutions apply to July and August: and, as amended, adopted.

By Mr. Kenney—That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps transmit to the Commen Council for confirmation the centracts for cleaning streets reported by him to have been made in his communication of 9th inst. Adopted.

Execut.

Of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution, that certain persons named be appointed Commissioners of Deeds. The following is the Report:

The Committee on Salaries and Offices, to whom were referred numerous petitions for appointment of Commissioners of Deeds under the new law of the Legislature, as well as to fill vacancies occasioned either by death, expiration of time, or resignation, together with papers from the Beard of Aldermen relating to the same subject, respectfully report that there are at this time five vacancies, which, together with the seventy-five under the new law, make eighty persons to be appointed by the Common Council. The Committee have had numerous meetings, both separately and jointly, with the Committee of the Beard of Aldermen, and after full discussions on the subject, came to the unanimous conclusion that they would act upon the following principles:

1. In no instance to neminate an incompetent person when the competency can be assertained.

2. The Join' Committee to judge of such competency.

3. To distribute the Commissioners in such a way as to accommodate, as far as possible, the citizens.

4. To gratify the wishes of the Aldermen and Conneilmen as far as consistent with these rules.

5. To proportion the nominations as far as possible to the relative numbers constituting the respective Boards.

Acting with a strict regard to these principles, the Committee beg leave respectfully to report the following resolution:

Executed. That the following persons be and are hereby

Resolved, That the following persons be and are hereby prointed Commissioners of Deeds: Appointed Commissioners of Wm. Talmage, Clark B. Wheeler, Edmund Elmendorf, Jr., John C. Bugh, Deeds:
Myer Masten,
Gustavus T. Thebaud,
Smith E. Lane,
Geo. B. Smith,
James Currie,
Henry Aken,
John B. T. Kelley, Thomas Verren, Charles M. Hall, John B. T. Kelley, Wm. J. Roome, Andrew G. Norwood, John M. Eager, Joseph C. Brodhead, Robt. Livingston, Wm. H. Riblet, Nicholas C. Everett, Robt. T. Lawler, Wm. O. Jenkins, Samuel Jessup, Edward Shanley, Robt. M. Strebeigh Edward S. McPher Peter C. Marselis, Geo. Ireland, Jr., Albert W. Smith, James B. Bensell, Peter Cook, James L. Berrian, James L. Berr,
John McCahill,
Varnum S. Mills,
Nicholas Bergasse Laban,
Nicholas Bergasse Laban,
University T. Cieveland, Wm. F. T. Chapman, Stephen D. Wilson, Harvey T. Cieveland Henry S. Lincoln, Henry D. Baldwin, Michael A. Read, John D. Hoyt, Francis S. Hodfman, John F. Williams, Peter Van Antwerp. John A. Hellery, And. Quackinbush, John Jacob Christie, Thos. MacFarlane, Oscar V. Dayton, John Webber, Stephen Underhill, Augustus F. Shotwell, Frederick S. Tallmadge, Wm. Allen, John F. Bailey, Thomas Douglass, John Bancroft Stevens. Nelson Smith, Berj. Leopold Billinge, Ebenezer H. Brown, Cor's W. Van Voerh is, John Bancroft Ste Thos. E. Hunt, Artemus S. Cady, Geo. W. Wheeler, Mason S. Brewster, Henry L. Bobertson, James P. Haight, James Marriner,
Bernard Criman, John J. Tyler.
The Committee further report in favor of accepting the
signation of the following persons, and accordingly of-Marriner,

resignation of the following persons, and accordingly offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Councilmen concur with the Board of Aldermen in accepting the resignation of the following persons as Commissioners of Deeds:

A. K. Herrick,

Charles Roome,

George H. Striker.

The Committee also report in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in the appointment of the following persons as Commissioners of Deeds, and offer the following resolution:

Recolved, That this Board concur with the Board of Aldermen in the appointment of the following resolution:

Recolved, That this Board concur with the Board of Aldermen in the appointment of the following persons as Commissioners of Deeds:

Edwin R. Bogardus,

George Douglass,

James S. Sanferd.

All of which is respectfully submitted for the action of the Board.

C. C. NORTH.

C. C. NORTH, 8 M. HUSTED, JOHN G. SEELY, W. HODGKINSON, By Mr. Mossghas—Presmble, stating that the Harlem Raifroad Company has neglected to comply with the reso-lutions passed by the Common Council in reference to tak-ing up the Trail—and have not taken the first step towards

complishing said object—with resolutions that the Street ommissioner take up said rails in Center, Broome, Bow-y and Fourth-av. to Twenty-seventh-st., and that \$5,000 appropriated to pay for the same. To Committee of a Whote.

he appropriated to pay for the same. To Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. McINTYRE—That the City Inspector cause all cisterns heretofore used for the keeping of rain wate by families, and not now used, to be filled in forthwith, and that the expense of the same be defrayed by the owner or owners of the property. Laid on the table.

FROM BOALD OF ALDERMAN.

Resolution in favor of confirming contracts for cleaning streets. To Committee on Cleaning Streets.

Of estimates from the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies for building an iron railing around Tompkinssquare fountain: for making alterations to Engine-house No. 14: for building a house for use of Engine Co. No. 19: for building house for use of Engine Co. No. 40. To Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Of Committee on Finance, with ordinance appropriating additional \$30,000 for repairs of casualties by freshet in

Of Committee on Finance, with ordinance appropriating additional \$30,000 for repairs of casualties by freshet in water-works, and \$5,000 additional to Croton Water-works Extension for 1854. To Committee of the Whole.

Of Committee on Fire Department, that the resolution adopted by the late Common Council, &c., to advertise for proposals to contract for 20,000 feet of hose be rescinded and repealed. To same.

DEBATES.

After the reading of the petition of John N. Genin,
Mr. Hoddinson said the Board had no power to make
such an appropriation. The Commissioner of Streets and
Lamps was the proper person to apply to.
Some one moved to lay the petition on the table, but
absequently withdrew the motion to allow

Some one moved to lay the peninon on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion to allow

Mr. Kennery rose to speak upon the subject. He said the petition was a compound of insufferable impudence, having no other object in view than noteriety: he wished, on Monday evening, when a petition similar, but not nearly so superistively mean and cringing as this one, was presented, that the reading of it might not be suspended; but that John N. Genin might have the fall benefit of his impudence. His only object was notoriety, and whether he got it by buying Jenny Lind tickets, or being dragged through the gutter, it mattered not to him, so long as he got his name into the papers, and let the public know that he was not yet dead. He continued—I have been charged with wishing to injure him; now had such been my intention, I should have moved to strike out the name appended to that petition, and substituted that of a still greater humbug, Hiram Anderson. As to the matter of cleaning Broadway, the less said by him about it the better. I was in the store of a friend the other day, and he told me that he was required to pay 85 per week toward it, for keeping a front of twenty-five feet clean. Now if that was the price, why there are some nine hundred of these lots from the Battery to Union-square, which would cost \$434,600 per annum, samething like twice the cost of keeping the whole City clean. Now the Sixteenth Ward has been contracted for by Mr. Genin. Most patriotic scavenger, he should be Mayor. [Laughter.] If guarantee that Hiram Anderson will be outbidding him by offering to do the work for \$600. Mr. Kennery concluded by leaving to some one cise the disposal of the petition.

It was ananimously laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to Friday afternoon, at 6 o'cleck.

THE ASSAULT UPON Mt. DANA .- In the Police Court

THE ASSAULT UPON Mr. DANA.—In the Police Court this morning, the case of Wm. Oxford, attes Sullivan, attes Huxford, charged with the aggravated assault upon Mr. Dana upon the night of the rendition of Barns, came up. The accused did not appear, having absconded, and his bondsman, Mr. Lowis Clark, was defaulted, and will probably have to pay the amount of his bail. \$600.

Choleba in Texas.—The Galesson News of the 2d inst. \$832: "We have been informed that the cholera prevails to some extent in the neighborhood below Groce's "Retreat, in Austin Co. It is said to have proved fatal "in several instances among the negroes on Mr. Clover's "plantation. We also learn that Dr. Thomas Hunt, in "it at neighborhood, had died with this disease, and that "Mr. Whitfield was not expected to recover."

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW. The ill-fated screw-steamship, with its 480 souls on bond, is at length given up. As may be remembered, she sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of March, with 111 cabin

and saloon passengers, and about 292 steerage, her crew numbering 76, including the commander, Capt. Morrison; and from the period of clearing the Mersey up to the pres-ent moment not the least tidings have been heard of her. The breaking up of the immense fields of ice to the north-ward of the Bank, which were borne down the Atlantic in masses, it is said, of some 200 or 300 miles in length, no doubt everwhelmed the vessel in an attempt to force a passage, and caused her almost immediate destruction, not soul escaping. The City of Glasgow and her cargo were

ACCIDENT TO A BARK.

The beautiful clipper bark Activity, unloading a West India cargo of Sugars, shifted her cargo yesterday morning, and careened over broadside to the pier, capsized and sunk in about three fathoms water. She was only parially unloaded and her valuable cargo will be materially damaged. Probably there is no insurance, on account of the nature of the accident. Gangs of hundreds were at once employed in sending down her spars, otherwise lightening her and she will probably be raised in the course of

The new steam-tug Mercury will be launched from the yard of William Collyer, at Green Point, to-day at 1.30 P. M. The Mercury is a very powerful boat, being built of very heavy timber, with unusually thick planking, ceilings, &c., and is extra coppered-fistened and coppered. She has a very powerful engine in her, built a the Allaire Works. Her boiler is under deck, and there is a heavy double bulwark enclosing the entire engine, so that no sea coming on board can endanger the safety of the boat by swamping or putting out the fires in the farnaces. She will be fitted with an independent steampump, also a steam hoisting apparatus for the purpose of ssirting vessels in distress, or to unload vessels ashore. Great care has been taken in her construction to adapt her to towing in rough weather. She will be commanded by Captain Richard Yates, long and well known as one of the most skilful pilots in the harbor. A. S. Depeyster Esq., well known among the merchants, is her agent.

THE LATE CLIPPER-SHIP WHITE SQUALL. The remains of this fine clipper, which was nearly de stroyed last December, in the same conflagration that proved so disastrous to the clipper Great Republic and the Joseph Walker, and which has for some time back been lying at Roberts's docks, foot of Montgomery-st., has been towed to Green Point, to be built up into a three-masted schooner. When completed she will register about 600

RAPID VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD.

The clipper-ship Fearless, Capt. Manson, left this port with a full cargo, Aug. 30, for San Francisco: proceeded thence for Manilla and home; arrived off Boston Light on Saturday evening last, having completed the round voyage in nine months and ten days. SAILING OF THE ASIA.

The Cunard steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, left her wharf at Jersey City at 12 o'clock yesterday for Liverpool, with 169 passengers. She also carried out a full freight and LAUNCH OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA SCREW-STEAMER

LAUNCH OF THE CITT OF FRILLABELPHIA SCREW-STEAMER.

On Tuesday afternoon there was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Tod & Macgregor on the Clyde, another magnificent iron screw-steamer, intended as a consort to the City of Manchester, for the Liverpool and Philadelphia trade. The Philadelphia has only been six months on the stocks. Some idea may be formed of her capabilities when we meatin that the length of the keel and fore rake is 300 feet, her breadth 33 feet, and depth 23 feet. She is to be driven by engines of 400-hors power, and her tunnage is estimated at 2,400 tuns. It is calculated that she will comfortably accommedate 180 first-class and 420 steerage passengers. [Glasgow paper.

We learn that the agent of the Peruvian Government has put up the wholesale price of this famous fertilizer to \$60 per tun. The excuse for this is the prevalence of high charges for freight; though we believe the extension and eagerness of the demand has been quite as potent in

the premises.

Well: we don't say that Guano won't pay even at \$60 per tun; but we do say that most farmers can buy or make what is of at least equal value for \$50. Phosphates and Super-Phosphates, Ground Bones, Pondrette, Lime, Plaster, Potash, Soda, Salt, and many other fertilizers, can be bought so as to do the farmer better service than Guano at \$60 per tun. And any farmer who will se carnestly and intelligently to work to make or save for tilizing materials, can find in some convenient swamp, or marsh, or pond, or slough, what, by wise treatment with Salt and Lime, or by mingling with the contents of his bara-yard, will pay him better than buying Guano at \$60 per

Guano is a quick, heating, stimulating manure, and has rapidly won a wide reputation, not undeservedly. It suits those who want to see the beneficial result of their application forthwith. But it were absurd to suppose that our farmers need send to the Pacific Ocean for the n of renovating their exhausted lands. There are ample fertilizers beside, and more will doubtless be developed by observation and the progress of science. If all would hold off from buying, the price of the Peruvian dust must come down, or, if not, we can learn to do quite as well

THE FUGITIVE CASE IN MANCHESTER, N.H.

From The Manchester Mirror, June 12.

Yesterday, the 11th inst., the stillness of usual Sabbath mornings, in this city, was broken in upon by a rumor that information had been received that a slave owner was in pursuit of a colored barber in this city. The story in reference to it and the consequent action of the barber and his friends, formed the chief topic of conversation during the day, and the fact was referred to in the prayers of most of the clergymen, and by some in their sermons. The barber's name, as he has given it, is Moore. He says that he ran away from his master in Virginia about 12 years ago. Since then he has worked as a barber at different places; several years he kept a shop at Lowell. During the past four months he has worked as a barber for S. H. Bowman, this city. He is a fine looking colored man, thick set, stout and well proportioned, of great muscular power, possesses good information and has made himself very popular as a barber, and his friends among the patrons of that saloon are numerous. He has a wife, a free woman, and three children, in Vernont, Ever since the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill he has been fearful of arrest, and has kept his family in some retired place, so that they might be secure. From The Manchester Mirror, June 12.

Information, it is said, came from Virginia to the "Vigi-Information, it is said, came from Virginia to the "Viginal lance Committee" of Boston, that the owner of him was on his way to Boston after him. At Boston the owner was watched for, and his name was found Saturday on the books of one of the hotels. After remaining in Boston a while, he came to Lowell, but close upon his track were men to tell of his business. It is said that some one got into his confidence in Lowell, in the evening, and found from the description that he was in pursuit of Moore. The "Committee "immediately started two men with a herse to bring the information here, where they arrived at 2 o clock yesterday morning. A handsome purse was c o'clock vesterday morning. A handsome purse was made up in a bort time, and by noon he was on his way to Canada, the Free Slave Territory, where he will be,

to Canada, the Free Slave Territory, where he will be, probably, before he sleeps to-night.

Some regard the story of the owner being in pursuit of him as a "sell," but "sell," or not, he was fearful that if he remained here, he should be remanded back as a fugilive, and "seld," into a worse slavery than he had ever yet experienced. The story, however, comes pretty direct. Moore has enjoyed the sweet air of freedom too long to be willing to run a risk of again being put in manacles and chains. He has been armed for years, and is a man of such nerve and physical power as when forewarded man of such nerve and physical power as when forewarned would never be taken alive.

FUGITIVE CASE IN CHEMUNG CO.

A correspondent of The Oneonta (N. Y.) Banner, writing from Westford, under date of June 3, gives the particulars of a fugitive case which recently occurred in that section. from which we copy the following:

About three hours ago, a colored man was seen to enter this village on foot; and at, or about the same time, a car-riage with three persons in it, made a halt at Kellogg's Hotel. A demand was then made for the negro, saying, that he had escaped from a Depany Sherif, in Chemning, a short time since, while in the act of taking him from the Court House to the jail. An advertisement was then ex-hibited, describing the renegade, to which description the said negre answered tolerably well—that is, he was black? The nearly here, who are inwabiding citizens, were

said negre answered tolerably well—that is, he was black! The people here, who are law-abiding citizens, were ready to let the negro go: but on examining the advertisement they found it was dated 1853! Their humanity was as strong as their sense of justice, they very deliberately came to the conclusion that "Sambo" should journey for that land, where—in one sense—"The wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Consequently the son of "Ebony" took uncerementious leave of his baffled pursuers, and made headway for "Her Majesty's "dominious; but not, however, until his pockets were under an obligation to the generosity and noble-heartedness of some of Westford's true gentlemen.

But the trio! they who came with high expectations of

But the trio! they who came with high expectations of seing the recipients of \$100 reward, went away sorrowful.

COL. FREMONT'S EXPLORATION OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD ROUTE TO THE

o the Editors of The National Intelligencer.
GENTLEMEN: While the proceedings in Congress occupying public attention more particularly with the subject of the Pacific Railway, I desire to offer to your subject of the Pacific Railway, I coare to your paper for publication some general results of a recent winter expedition across the Rocky Mountains, confining myself to mere results, in anticipation of a fuller report, with maps and illustrations, which will necessarily take

some months to prepare.

The country examined was for about three-fourths of the distance-from the Missouri frontier, at the mouth of the Kansas River, to the Valley of Parowan, at the foot of the Wahsatch Monstains within the rim of the Great Basin, at its south-eastern bend-along and between the 38th and 39th parallels of latitude; and the whole line divides itself naturally into three sections, which may be conveniently followed in description.

The first or eastern section consists of the great prairie slope, spreading from the base of the Sierra Blanca to the Missouri frontier, about 700 miles; the second or middie section comprehends the various Rocky Mountain ranges and interlying valleys between the termination of the great plains at the foot of the Sierra Blanca and the Great Basin at the Parowan Valley and Wahsatch Mountains, where the first Mormon settlement is found, about 450 miles: the third or western section comprehends the mountainous plateau lying between the Wahsatch Mountains and the Sierra Nerada, a distance of about 400

traveled route being about 1,550 miles over an air-line dis-

tance of about 1,300 miles. tance of about 1,300 miles.

The First Section,—Four separate expeditions across this section, made before the present one, and which carried me over various lines at different seasons of the year, enable me over various sines at different seasons of the year, enable me to speak of it with the confidence of intimate knowledge. It is a plain of easy inclination, sweeping directly up to the foot of the mountains which dominate it as highlands do the ocean. Its character is open prairie, over which summer traveling is made in every di-

rection.

For a railway or a winter traveling road the route would be, in consideration of wood, coal, building stone, water and fertile land, about two hundred miles up the immediate valley of the Kansas, which might be made one rich, continuous certifield, and afterward along the immediate valley of the Upper Arkansas, of which about two hundred miles, as you approach the mountains, is continuously well adapted to settlements as well as to roads. Numerous well-watered and fertile valleys—broad and level—open up among the mountains, which present themselves in detached blocks—outliers—gradually closing in around the heads of the streams, but leaving open approaches to the central ridges. The whole of the inter-mountain region is abundant in grasses, wood, coal and fertile soil. The Pueblos above Bent's Fort prove it to be well adapted to the grains and vogetables common to the latitude, including Indian corn, which rij ens well, and to the support of healthy stock, which increase well and take care of themselves summer and winter.

The climate is mild and the winters short; the autumn usually having its full length of bright, open weather, without show, which in winter falls rarely and passes off quickly. In this belt of country lying along the mountains the snow falls more early and much more thinly than in the open plains to the eastward; the storms congregate about the high mountains and leave the valleys free. In the beginning of December we found yet no snow on the Hacefono River, and were informed by an oil resident, then engaged in establishing a farm at the mount of this stream, that snow seldom or never fell there, and that cattle were left in the range all the winter through.

This character of country continued to the foot of the divising crest, and to this point our journey resulted in For a railway or a winter traveling road the route would

tie were left in the range all the winter through.

This character of country continued to the foot of the dividing crest, and to this point our journey resulted in showing a very easy grade for a road, over a country unobstructed either by snow or other impediments, and having all the elements necessary to the prosperity of an agricultural population, in tertility of soil, abundance of food for stock, wood and coal for fuel, and timber for necessary onstructions.

Our examinations around the southern headwaters of the

constructions.

Our examinations around the southern headwaters of the Arkaness have made as acquainted with many passes, grouped together in a small space of country, conducting by short and practicable valleys from the waters of the Arkaness just described, to the valleys of the Del Norte and East Colorado. The Sierra Blanca, through which these passes lie, is high and rugged, presenting a very broken appearance, but rises abruptly from the open country on either side, nurrowed at the points through which the passes are cut, leaving them only six or eight unless in length from valley to valley, and entirely unobstracted by outlying ranges or broken country. To the best of these passes the ascent is along the open valley of water-courses, unaform and very gradual in ascent. Standing immediately at the mouth of the Sand Hall Pass—one of the most practicable in the Secra Blanca, and above those usually traveled—at one of the remotest head-springs of the Huerfano River, the eye of the traveler follows down without obstruction or abrupt descent along the gradual slope of the valley to the great plains which reach the Missouri. The straight river and the open valley form, with the plains beyond, one great slope, without a bill to break the line of sight or obstruct the course of the road. On either side of this line hills slope casily to the river, with lines of timber and yellow autumn grass, and the water which tows smoothly between is no interrupted by a fall in its course to the ocean. The surrounding country is wooded with pines and covered with luxuriant grass, up to the very erags of the central summits. On the sth of December we found this whole country free from snow, and Daguerrean views taken at this time slow the grass entirely uncovered in the passes.

Along all this line the elevation was carefully determined by frequent barometrical observations, and its character exhibited by a series of Daguerreotype views, comprehending the face of the country almost continuously, or at least sufficiently so to gi

most in juxinposition, connecting the plain country on either side by short passages five to eight miles long. The mountains which they perforate constitute the only ob-struction, and are the only break in the plain or valley line of road from the frontier of Missouri to the summit

mountains which they perforate constitute the only obstruction, and are the only break in the plain or valley
line of road from the frontier of Missouri to the summit
hills of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of about eight
hundred and fifty miles, or more than half-way to the San
Joaquin valley. Entering one of these passes from the
eastern plain, a distance of about one mile upon a wagonroad, aiready traveled by wagons, commands an open view
of the broad valley of San Luis and the great range of San
Juan beyond on its western side. I here connected the
line of the present expedition with one explored in 1848-49
from the mouth of the Kansas to this point, and the results
of both will be embodied in a fuller report.

At this place the line entered the middle section, and
continued its western course over an open valley country,
acmirably adapted for settlement, across the San Luis
valley, and up the flat bottom lands of the Sah-watch to
the hights of the central ridge of the Rocky Mountains.
Across these wooded hights—wooded and grass-covered
up to and over their rounded summits—to the Coocha-tope pass, the line followed an open easy wagon-way, such
as is usual to a rolling country. On the high summit lands
were forests of coniferous trees, and the snow in the pass
was four inches deep. This was on the 1sth of Docember.
A day carlier, our horses feet would not have touched
snew in the crossing. Up to this point we had enjoyed
clear and dry, pieasant weather. Our journey had been
all slong on dry ground; and traveling slowly along, waiting for the winter, there had been abundant leisure for becoming acquainted with the country. The open character
of the country, joined to good information, indicated the
existence of other passes about the head of the Sah-watch.
This it was desirable to verify, and especially to examine
a reighboring and lower pass connecting more directly
with the Arkansas valley, known as the Poow-che.

But the winter had now set in over all the mountain
regions, and the country was so

ascertainment of the winter condition of the country over which it passed; which was in fact the main object of our expedition.

Our progress in this mountainous region was necessarily slow, and during ten days which it occupied us to pass through about one hundred miles of the mountainous country bordering the eastern side of the Upper Colorado Valley, the greatest depth of the snow was among the pines and aspens on the ridges about two and a half feet, and in the valleys about six inches. The atmosphere is too cold and dry for much snow, and the valleys, protected by the mountains, are comparatively free from it, and warm. We here found villages of Utah Indians in their wintering ground, in little valleys along the foot of the higher mountains, and bordering the more open country of the Colorado Valley. Snow was here December 23 only a few inches deep—the grass generally appearing above it, and there being none under trees and on southern hill-sides.

The horses of the Utahs were living on the raage, and, notwithstanding that they were used in hunting, were in excellent condition. One which we had occasion to kill for food had on it about two inches of fat, being in as good order as any buffale we had killed in November on the castern plains. Over this valley country—about 150 miles across—the Indians informed us that the snow falls only a few inches in depth; such as we saw it at the time.

The immediate valley of the Upper Colorado for about too miles in breadth, and from the 7th to the e2d of January, was entirely bare of snow, and the weather resembled that of autumn in this country. The line here centered the body of the mountains known as the Wassack and Ansersia ranges, which are practicable at several places in this part of their course, but the falling snow and destitute condition of my party again interfered to impede examinations. They lie between the ferred to impede examinations. They lie between the ferred to impede examinations. They lie between the ferred to impede examinations. They lie betwe

Salt is abendant on the eastern border—mountains, as the Sierra de Sai, being named from it. In the ranges lying behind the Mormon settlements, among the mountains through which the line passes, are accumulated a great wealth of iron and coal, and extensive forests of heavy timber. These forests are the largest I am acquainted with in the Rocky Mountains, being in some places twenty miles in depth of continuous forest; the general growth loity and large, frequently over three fest in diameter, and sometimes reaching five feet—the red spruce and yellow pine predominating. At the actual southern extremity of the Mormon settlements, consisting of the two enclosed towns of Parowan and Cedar City, near to which our line passed, a coal mine has been opened for about eighty yards, and iron works already established. Iron here occurs in extraordinary masses, in some parts accumulated into mountains, which comb out in crests of solid iron thirty feet thick and a hundred yards long.

In passing through this bed of mountains about fourteen days had been occupied, from January 24 to February 7, the deepest snow we here encountered being about up to the saddle-skirts, or four feet—this occurring only in occasional drifts in the passes on northern exposures, and in the small mountain flats hemmed in by woods and hills. In the valley it was sometimes a few inches deep, and as often none at all. On our arrival at the Mormon settlement, Feb. 8, we found it a few inches deep, and were there informed that the winter had been unusually long-continued and severe, the thermometer having been as low as 17° below zero, and more snow having fallen than in all the previous winters together since the establishment of this coloury.

At this season their farmers had usually been occupied with their plows, preparing the land for grain.

At this point the line of exploration entered the thered or western section, comprehending the mountainons plateau between the 37th and 38th parallels, the other keeping to the south of the mountains, and fo Caron de las Ueas. They were of long use, and were examined by me and their practicability ascertained in my expedition of 1848-49; and in 1851, I again passed through them both, bringing three thousand head of cattle

expedition of 18 c.

through one of them.

Knowing the practicability of these passes, and confiding in the report of Major Steele as to the intermediate country. I determined to take the other, (between the 37th and 38th parallels.) it recommending itself to me as being more direct towards San Francisco, and preferable on that account for a road, if suitable ground could be found; and also as being unknown, the Mormons informing me that various attempts had been made to explore it, and all failed for want of water. Although biased in favor of the Virgin River route, I determined to examine this one in the interest of geography, and accordingly set out for this purpose from the settlement about the 20th of February, traveling directly westward from Cedar city, (eighteen miles west of Parowan.) We found the country a high table land, bristling with mountains, often in short isolated blocks, and sometimes accumulated into considerable ranges, with numerous open and low passes.

We were thus always in a valley, and always surround-

We were thus always in a valley, and always surround We were thus always in a valley, and always surrounded by mountains more or less closely, which apparently altered in shape and position as we advanced. The valleys are dry and naked, without water or food; but the mountains are generally covered with grass and well wooded with pines; springs are very rare, and occasional small streams are at remote distances. Not a human being was encountered between the Santa Clara Road near the Mormon settlements and the Sierra Novada, over a distance of more than three hundred miles. The solitary character of this uninhabited region, the naked valleys without water access among menutain vitin fertile soil and grass and this uninnabled region, the naked valleys without war courses, among mountains with fertile soil and grass an woods abundant, give it the appearance of an unfinishe

woods alumdant, give it the appearance of an annushed country.

Commencing at the 38th, we struck the Sierra Nevada on about the 37th parallel about the 15th March.

On our route across we had for the greater part of the time pleasant and rather warm weather: the valley grounds and low ridges uncovered, but snow over the upper parts of the higher mountains. Between the 20th of February and 17th of March we had several snow-storms, sometimes accompanied with hall and heavy thunder: but the snow remained on the valley grounds only a few hours after the storm was over. It forms not the least impediment at any time of the winter. I was prepared to find the Sierra here broad, rugged, and blocked up with snow, and was not disappointed in my expectation. The first range we attempted to cross carried us to an elevation of 8,000 or 9,000 feet and into impassable snow, which was further increased on the 16th by a considerable fall.

There was no object in forcing a passage, and I accord-

end it is seen and into impassable snow, which was further increased on the 10th by a considerable fall.

There was no object in forcing a passage, and I accordingly turned at once some sixty or eighty miles to the southward, making a wide sweep to strike the Point of the Conforma monatan where the Sierra Nevada anddenly brooks off and declines into a lower country. Information obtained years before from the Indians led me to believe that the low mountains were broken into many passes, and at all events I had the certainty of an easy passage through either of Waiker's passes.

When the Point was reached, I found the Indian information fully verified: the mountain suddenly terminated and broke down into lower grounds barrely above the level of the country, and making numerous openings into the valley of the San Josquin. I entered into the first which effered, taking no time to search, as we were entirely out of provisions and living upon horses,) which led us by an open and almost level hollow, thirteen miles long, to an upland not steep enough to be called a hill, over into the valley making together a way where a wagon would the valley making together a way where a wagon would not find any obstruction for forty miles.

The country around the passes in which the Sierra Netron of the same and the value was the passes in which the Sierra Netron of the same and the value was the passes in which the Sierra Netron of the same and the value was the passes in which the Sierra Netron of the same and the value was the passes in which the Sierra Netron of the same and the value was the passes in which the Sierra Netron of the same and the value was the passes in which the Sierra Netron of the same and the value was the passes in which the Sierra Netron of the same and the value was the passes in which the Sierra Netron of the same and the value was the passes in which the Sierra Netron of the same and the value was the passes in which the Sierra Netron of the same and the value was the same and the value was the same and

The country around the passes in which the Sierra Ne-vada here terminates declines considerably below its more northern elevation. There was no snow to be seen at all on its eastern face, and none in the pass; but we were in the midst of consumer against the same that

northern elevation. There was no snow to be seen at all on its eastern face, and none in the pass; but we were in the midst of epening spring, flowers blooming in fields on both sides of the Sierra.

Between the point of the mountains and the head of the valley at the Tejon the passes generally are free from snow throughout the year, and the descent from them to the ocean is distributed over a long slope of more than two hundred miles. The low dry country and the long slope, in contradistinction to the high country and short, sudden descent and heavy snows of the passes behind the bay of San Francisco, are among the considerations which suggest themselves in favor of the route by the head of the San Joaquin.

The above results embody general impressions made uponny mind during this journey. It is clearly established that the winter condition of the country constitutes no impediment, and from what has been said the entire practicability of the line will be as clearly inferred. A fuller account hereafter will comprehend detailed descriptions of country, with their absolute and relative elevations, and show the ground upon which the conclusions were based. They are contributed at this time as an element to aid the public in forming an opinion on the subject of the projected railway, and in gratification of my great desire to do something for its advancement. It seems a treason against mankind and the spirit of progress which marks the age to refuse to put this one completing link to our national prosperity and the civilization of the world. Europe still lies between Asia and America: build this railroad and things will have revolved about: America will lie between Asia and Europe—the golden vein which runs through the history of the world will follow the iron track to San Francisco, and the Asiatle trade will finally fall into its last and permanent road, when the new and the modern Chryse throw open their gates to the thoroughfare of the world.

I am gentlemen, with much regard, respectfully yours.

THE FIRE MARSHAL.-We mentioned some short time ago a plan suggested for establishing a Fire Marshal whose duty would be to attend the fires and make a thorough investigation into their origin. The arrangements have now been completed, and Alfred E. Baker having been selected for that duty by the Police Judicial authority, under whose powers he acts, he is now instituting the requisite inquiry to the causes of each and every fire as they occur. All are to receive his attention, and a faithful record kept by him of the evidence in each case. The plan has been considerably talked about, and there is great necessity for considerably trised about, and there is great necessity for such inquiry. Mr. Baker has now taken hold of the work, and it is to be hoped that he will show the public that he is worthy of their confidence. The lack of investigation into the causes of fires has long been a source of complaint. The incendiary being fully aware that but little or no noice has been taken of such cases heretofore, and the Insurance Companies being always ready to compromise with the claimants, has to a certain degree opened the door for the dishonest man to burn out in order to begin business again on a cash capital. Mayor Westervelt has ssued a ceneral order to each captain of Police in the City, directing them to instruct the members under their command to render every facility to the Fire Marshal in resecuting the required investigation. The Marshal's Office will be found at the Halls of Justice in Center-st.

The following is a copy of the Mayor's order: General Order. New-York, June 13, 1832, 5
General Order. New-York, June 13, 1832, 5
Capt. Halpin, First District—Size Alfred E. Baker having been appointed Fire Marshal, for investigating the origin of fires, you will direct the members of your command on all occasions of fires to allow him free ingress and egress to the fire, and to afford him every facility in the prosecution of his investigation. Ev order of JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor. GEORGE W. MATSELL, Chief of Police.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE NEW TERRITORIES.—It is being said around the Washington hotels that the President has before him upward of three hundred applications for the offices in the new Territories of Nebraska and Kanzas, and more "documents" coming! There are but fourteen offices to be filled, or about twenty-five applicants for each office—thus making the chances equal to the drawing of a small prize in a Perham Gift Lottery. Those especially interested are expecting the appointments to be made some time this week.

[Washington Star.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, June 2, 1854, Eight thousand French have arrived at the Pircus. They have immediately disembarked and occupied Athens, as King Otho, or rather Queen Amelia, remained restive up to the last moment.

The fortifications of the Thracian Peninsula seem to be completed, but experienced officers say that they are so extensive as to require as army to garrison them, in sufficient strength to accept and fight a battle for the defense of the capital in case it should be threatened. The French troops are now slowly marching toward Adrianople, since Marshal St. Ar naud and Lord Ragian have decided, at their interview with Omer Packs, that time must be given to the minsmas of the Dobrodja and Wallachia to decimate the Russian army, and that therefore a decisive battle should be avoided, while the war of skirmishes and sudden attacks, which demoralizes the Russians be harrassing them continually, without offering the possibility of a great battle and a great victory, must be carried on as before. The English and French troops are too precious to be exposed in Bulgaria to Russian bullets: as yet, they are not to fight, and must be spared, but Varna will, at least, get a European garrison. The Admirals Dundas and Hamelin will soon return to Baltshik and Kavarna, having bombarded Odessa efficiently enough to get a decorative for Count Osten-Sacken; having, besides, tried the range of the batteries of Sevastopol, and found out that the defenses of Kaffa are too contemptible to be destroyed by the English fleet, they believe they have done enough for the glory of allied England and France, though the Tiger was lost off Odessa. Still the cruise had one important result, the evacuation and destruction of the Russian forts on the coast of Circassia, by the Russians themselves. Even Anapa and Sukum Kaleh are repeatedly reported to have been destroy ed, still this is not probable, since Anapa is strong enough to hold out even against a combined siege from sea and land, at least for a fortnight. The evacustion of Sukum Kaleh seems likewise to be a mistake, but we know that Sudjuk Kaleh has been abandoned.

Silistria still holds out, and as the assault on the fortress has been gallantly repulsed by the Turks on the 21st, Gen. Schilders must besiege it regularly, and open trenches and parallels; this tedious process will last at least for three weeks, and in spite of the Bucharest reports which we get by way of Vienna, the fall of the fortress cannot be expected before the middle or even before the end of June. It is probable that in the meantime the plans of the auxilliaries will be further developed, and may draw off the army of Prince Pashkiewitch from Silistria and from the Danube. The Bashi-Borouks or irrregulars are now to be disciplined; General Yussuf, the chief of the Arab contingents in Algeria, is to take their command. Gen. Yussuf is by birth an Italian, who was carried off by Tunisian pirates when a child. He was brought up in Tunis, emigrated to Algeria, and joined the French immediately after the con quest of Algiers. It was by his gallantry and presence of mind that the citadel of Bona came into pos session of the French, who rewarded the young renegade officer by giving him the opportunity of distin guishing himself. He rose to the rank of general, married a French lady and commanded the active Arab auxiliaries of the French in Algeria. He is just the man to organize Bashi-Borouks, whose valor has until now been equaled only by their plundering propensities

The Moldo-Wallachs are wearied by the protracted presence of their liberators, the Russians, and the country is exhausted by the forced supplies of cattle and provisions—the friends of Russia not having expected that the army would be compelled to tarry so long in the Principalities. On the other hand the Turks are disgusted at seeing their allie paraded in Scutari and digging trenches at Bulair while Silistria is bombarded and the line of the Dapube becomes untenable unless the Anglo-French army fills up the gap occasioned by sending about 20,000 Turkish soldiers to Albania, Thessaly and Epirus, in order to chastise the fillibusters of Greece, lead, as they are, by the generals, aid-de-camps and

courtiers of King Otho. As to the Austrian Alliance, the public begins to see how hollow were all the declarations of Francis Joseph and how little he is willing to act against Russia. In fact, the Courts of Vienna and of St. Petersburg are still on the best terms. Austria. by the formation of the Greco-Slavonic Legion in Bucharest, which was to revolutionize Turkish Servia, but which had an influence likewise upon the Serbs in Hungary and the Wallachs in Transylvania. requested the Czar to have those crusadera disbanded. The Czar promised it if Austria succeeded in defeating the plan of the Polish Legion in Constantinople. The good offices of Austria were of course successful; the firmsn permitting the formation of a Polish Legion was withdrawn under the pretext of dissensions among the Poles; and the Greco-Slavenic Legion in the Principalities was accordingly likewise disbanded by

The Russian Generals.

The delusions of the Austrian Alliance and the real policy of England, viz: to support the struggling mationalities, especially the Poles, is to be the theme of Kossuth's new speeches. He has been invited to Sheffield for Whit-Monday, where a meeting will describe the structure of the str Shemeid for Whit-Monday, where a meeting will de-nounce the Austrian Alliance as impossible, unsafe and unprincipled. Nottingham has followed Sheffield, and invited Kossuth for the 12th. I do not doubt that several cities, especially Glasgow, Liverpool and Edinburgh, will soon do the same. Kossuth's populari-ty has not diminished, and the Ministry is already

alarmed by it.

Mazzini long since wrote an anti-Slavery letter, which
was published yesterday in *The Morning Advertiser*, I do
not know for what special purpose since he is not now
in England. His plans seem to have been modified by the seizure of arms and amunition in the vicinity of

I have just received the last Vienna papers, which The London Times's correspondent is accustomed to in-corporate into his correspondence, hinting that he gets the intelligence from the Ministers, or at least from persons connected with the Court. The report of the persons connected with the Court. The report of the taking of Rassova, and of the advance of the Russian on Rasgrad and Basardjik is now most emphatically contradicted, though the Russians continue to deluge the world with take rumors of victories. Genera Lüders has not yet advanced beyond the wall of Trajan, though he has lost above 5,000 men in the continuous skirmishes along his line. Silistria is bombarded, but not yet besieged; it is not surrounded on the land side. The Russians tried to cross the Danube at Oltenitza on the 13th of May, but had been repulsed with serious loss; Russians tried to cross the Danube at Oltenitza on the 13th of May, but had been repulsed with serious loss; not less than twenty-two officers were among the dead or wounded. Omer Pasha's plan of avoiding a pitched battle and of harrassing the Russians, causes enormous losses to the invading army, without serious result. The Turks have at last occupied Krajova the capital of Little Wallachia, and are pushing their vanguard under Iskendar Bey to the very banks of the Aluta. It is expected that the gallant Polish Colonel will cross the river and give chase to the Russians up to the gates of Buchsrest. The good understanding between Russia and Austria, which had been interrupted for a while, is again reestablished, since the Czar has given satisfactory explanations of the concentration of his army on the Austrian frontiers, which had created considerable uneasiness in Vienna.

the Austrian frontiers, which had created considerable uneasiness in Vienna.

From Asia, the news is not very satisfactory. The Armenians are said to side with the Russians, as they did in the Persian and Turkish campaigns in 1827–1829. Gen. Guyon cannot succeed in organizing the army for want of money. The army has not got its pay for six months, and Gen. Kmetty (Ismael Pasha) who commands the vanguard, is not able to act on the offensive with the demoralized troops. For the good luck of the Turks the Russian army is just as badly off as the Turkish one; the retreat of the garrisons on the coast of the Black Sea having created a panic among the Russians. The ceacuation of Sukum Kalek as well as of Sudjuk Kaleh, isconfirmed by the last Vienna papers, and cannot longer be doubted. It was connected with great disasters for the garrison, a portion of which was cut down by the Circassians, who entered the fort before it was completely evacuated. The Transcaucassian army is now cut of from Russia.